

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9022

號二十二零九第

日二月初一十年二十緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1886.

六拜禮 號七十二月一十英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

November 26, IDUNA, German steamer, 297, N. Elmo, Haiphong 22nd November, General.—ED. SCHILLHANS & CO.

November 25, KUTANG, British steamer, 1,425, Young, Whampoa 26th November.—General.—JADEINE, MATTHESON & CO.

November 25, ANKOK, British steamer, 815, Rohr, Whampoa 25th November, General.—STIMMSEN & CO.

November 25, NIECKEN, German steamer, 731, Freuden, Newhaven 19th November, Boats.—MELCHERS & CO.

November 25, CHINA, German steamer, 1,030, Haye, Wuhsu 21st November, Rio.—SIEBEN & CO.

November 25, HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,125, Ashton, Foochow 23rd November, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 25th General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

November 26, BORNEO, Dutch steamer, 1,433, Wilkins, Amoy 25th November, General.—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

November 26, FRANCIA, German, 3-m. sch., 388, Gontang, Whampoa 26th November, Ballast.—F. L. & CO.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

26TH NOVEMBER.

Loire Inferior, French str., for Haiphong.

Ela, German str., for Amy.

Sauco, British str., for Hothow.

Theresa, German bark, for Nagasaki.

Kidang, British str., for Shanghai.

Antioch, Ann. bark, for New York.

Piccola, German str., for Amy.

Catterthua, British str., for Singapore.

### DEPARTURES.

November 25, FORMOSA, British steamer, for Swatow.

November 25, SIGNAL, German str., for Hoihow.

November 25, ACTIV, Danish str., for Haiphong.

November 25, JOHANNA, German bark, for Foochow.

November 25, TAICHOW, British steamer, for Bangkok.

November 25, CATTERTHUA, British str., for Australia.

November 25, STRATHRAY, British steamer, for Otaru.

November 25, CHINA, German str., for Whampoa.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Pov, Iduna, str., from Haiphong.—Mrs. Schneider, Messrs. C. Adanollo and T. Robert.

Pov, Niermann, str., from Newchwang.—Miss Eliza Berakoff, and 1 Chinese.

Pov, J. G. R., and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Eric.

Bright, Rev. Bishop Reinsel, Signorina Marchetti and maid servant, and Mr. W. Pardon.

For Melbooroo.—Mr. C. J. W. Mott.

### TO DEPART.

Per Tattersall, str., for Yokohama.—Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Gibson, and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Dove, and Mr. J. W. Withers.

### REPORTS.

The German steamer Iduna, from Haiphong 22d November, reports bad strong N.E. monsoon with high seas.

The British steamer Bawdi, from London 7th October, and Singapore 16th November, reports from 16th to 18th November had moderate fine weather; remainder of passage very strong monsoon from N.E. with tremendous sea.

The British steamer Haiphong, from Foochow 23d November, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 25th, reports from Foochow to Swatow had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather. From Swatow to port light N.N.W. winds and fine weather. In Foochow saw Mr. T. P. D. B. and Mr. G. C. G. P. and H. M. S. Bamford. In Amoy str. Lee. In Swatow str. China, Chingtung, and Huttons.

### AMOY SHIPPING.

November—ARRIVALS.

17. Diamante, British str., from Hongkong.

17. Nauca, British str., from Foochow.

17. Feu-yeu Chinese str., from Hongkong.

17. Polkien, British str., from Tamsui.

17. Sarpedon, British str., from Haiphong.

17. Adalphi, German bark, from Newchwang.

17. Haiphong, British str., from Swatow.

17. Heilbronn, British str., from Shanghai.

17. Mary Stewart, British str., from Shanghai.

17. Kristina Nilsson, Ge. bark, from Newchwang.

17. Nauca, British str., from Foochow.

17. Feu-yeu Chinese str., from Hongkong.

17. Polkien, British str., from Tamsui.

17. Sarpedon, British str., from Haiphong.

17. Adalphi, German bark, from Newchwang.

17. Haiphong, British str., from Swatow.

17. Heilbronn, British str., from Shanghai.

17. Mary Stewart, British str., from Shanghai.

17. Kristina Nilsson, Ge. bark, from Newchwang.

17. Nauca, British str., from Foochow.

17. Feu-yeu Chinese str., from Hongkong.

17. Polkien, British str., from Tamsui.

17. Sarpedon, British str., from Haiphong.

17. Adalphi, German bark, for Foochow.

17. Haiphong, British str., for Foochow.

17. Heilbronn, British str., for Shanghai.

17. Formosa, British str., for Taiwanfoo.

November—DEPARTURES.

17. Diamante, British str., for Shanghai.

17. Nauca, British str., for Foochow.

17. Feu-yeu Chinese str., for Hongkong.

17. Polkien, British str., for Tamsui.

17. Sarpedon, British str., for Haiphong.

17. Adalphi, German bark, for Newchwang.

17. Haiphong, British str., for Foochow.

17. Heilbronn, British str., for Shanghai.

17. Formosa, British str., for Taiwanfoo.

17. Kristina Nilsson, Ge. bark, for Hongkong.

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### INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S.

GLOVE LIST 1886.

(L. C. & Co's SPECIAL MARK)

2 button White Kid, for evening wear.

2 button White Chamois (a light Military Glove).

2 button Assorted Drab Kid.

2 button Assorted Drab Suede, sown backs.

2 button Assorted Tans, Chamois, sown backs

FRENCH CUT GLOVES.

2 button Light Grey Kid, for evening wear.

2 button Tanned Dogskin, wool points.

Spring Fastened, Fur top, lined, Calf gloves.

DENT'S ENGLISH GLOVES.

2 pairs Assorted Tans, Chamois, sown backs.

Albert Tans, Strong Driving Gloves.

David's Own Made Black Gloves.

White Embroidered Gloves.

White Knitted Gloves.

White Knit Knitted Gloves.

White Lisle Thread Gloves.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, 10th November, 1886.

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### BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,500,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF 200,000.

DIVIDENDS 7,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Chairman A. McLEWIS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman C. GROTE, Esq.

John H. B. HARRIS, Esq.

John E. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. H. FARBY, Esq.

Chief Manager

Hongkong T. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong J. WALTER, Esq.

MANAGER

SHANGHAI—E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2 per cent. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and

every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted in Europe, India, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong 28th August, 1886.

[15]

### NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG

SAVINGS BANK.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES'

ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL \$1,700,000.

Divided into 17,000 Shares of \$100 each, payable as follows: \$25 on Application and

## INTIMATIONS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Remedy for acidity of the Stomach.DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Indigestion.DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Remedy for Diseases, Convulsions, Lassitude, Children, and Infants, and Respiratory Diseases, and for the Diseases of the Heart, Liver, and of Druggists and Storeskeepers throughout the world.M.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.  
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [183]BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.  
LEA AND PERIN'S SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears  
the autograph signature of  
LEA AND PERIN on a red  
label. Sold wholesale by the  
Proprietors, Worcester, and  
Crown & Blackwell, London.LEA AND PERIN'S SAUCE.  
Of Grocers and Olives  
throughout the world.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
HAVE NOW RECEIVED THESE SEASON'S  
SUPPLY OF  
XMAS CONFECTIONERY,  
AND  
FIRST SHIPMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.NEW PERFUMES.  
NEW SWEETS, NEW CHOCOLATES.CUT GLASS BOTTLES,  
GLOVE AND HANKERCHIEF BOXES,  
BASKETS OF CONFECTIONERY,CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,  
CRACKERS.

etc. etc. etc.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1886. [22]BIRTH.  
On the 26th instant, at Morrison Hill, the Wife of  
ALFRED BULMER JOHNSON, of a Daughter. [222]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1886.

WE publish to-day some important correspondence on a proposed British trade dollar for the Far East. The subject, which has been ventilated over and over again, was raised in the present instance by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, which suggested that the coin should be minted in London or Calcutta. It is unfortunate that the Colonial Treasurer of Hongkong and the Director of the Japanese Mint should have misunderstood the proposal and have directed their arguments chiefly to demonstrating that a mint in Singapore would not pay. The reports of these gentlemen are very valuable, but they would have been still more so had they dealt with the question immediately at issue. That a British dollar is a desideratum is admitted on all hands, but the consideration of cost arises, and the view taken hitherto—with the exception of the short time the Hongkong Mint was in operation—has been that to which Mr. WALTER, the Acting Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, gives expression in his letter to the Acting Governor, namely, that if Mexico and Japan are willing to supply dollars for the trade of the Far East at less than a British dollar could be supplied for it is as well to allow them to do so. This is a forcible argument to advance in opposition to the coining of a British dollar, but it is not a conclusive one. In the first place it has yet to be shown that a British dollar could not be coined on equally favourable terms. If Government charges are too high, we might, as the Singapore Chamber suggests, go to Birmingham for the minting. There is no reason why a mint should not run as cheaply in England as in Mexico; and it would make no difference in the cost for carriage and other charges whether the silver were carried from the latter country in the form of ingots or in the form of dollars. The minting is a simple mechanical operation which can be carried on as well in one place as in another, and if Mexico can make a revenue of \$200,000 a year from her minting of dollars there is no valid reason why a British dollar should not be coined without loss.

The present is a very favourable time for again agitating this question of a British dollar, and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce might very usefully urge the importance of the subject on the local Government, with the view of securing representations being made to the home Government. We are now, there is good reason to believe, on the eve of the adoption of bi-metallism and possibly of a uniform currency for the whole of the British empire. There will be, if our provisions are correct, a common standard for England and India. No doubt gold will continue to form the bulk of the currency in the former and silver in the latter, but there will be a fixed relation between the coins of the two countries. The scheme may necessitate new coins being introduced, and the dollar would probably stand a better chance of receiving due attention for its claims in such a time of change and reorganisation than it has hitherto done. We may take it for granted that nothing will be done until the Currency Commission has presented its report, but that may possibly be not very far off, and the space before the time of action arrives may advantageously be spent in studying the question in its various phases and in collecting information on the subject. Representations to the home Government from Hongkong as to the inappropriateness of our present currency with its fluctuating values would afford timely support to the representations made from Singapore and would probably have a direct influence in determining the question.

On Thursday evening twelve Chinese arrived at Hongkong, being landed from a junk, all of whom were in a more or less wounded condition. They reported they were on a trading expedition, and were captured and made slaves by pirates, who towed them to the 2nd inst., when they were attacked by pirates. They refused to surrender to the pirates, and they had a sharp engagement for a considerable time, when their junk got aground. They were at the mercy of the pirates, who took possession of their vessel and all on board. They seized the first opportunity of coming to Hongkong. The men may have given a true account, but it is more likely they are pirates themselves, as the appearance is well calculated to give that impression.

The well known prima donna Signorina Louria Marchetti left here yesterday by the steamer *Catterpillar* for Sydney.Among the passengers who left by the Eastern and Australian steamer *Catterpillar*, who is booked for the name of Bishop Raimondi, who is booked for Sydney.The Acting Superintendent informs us that the F. & O. Co.'s steamer *Surat*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Butfield & Swire) that the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Ulysses*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.The Agents (Messrs. Mulchers & Co.) inform us that the Norddeutsche Lloyd's steamer *Odessa*, bringing the German mails, which leave Berlin to the 2nd inst., left Singapore at 5 p.m. yesterday.By kind permission of Captain Haynes, Divine Service will be held to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, on board the American barque *Hayden Brown* by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Savio's Chaplain. The Bethel Chapel will be hoisted.

The French Opera Company will give their performance at the Theatre Royal City Hall; this evening, when Leococo's comic opera "Le Petit Duo" will be produced. We trust it would do well on account of the late date; in fact, we are informed that the crop is equal to the first.

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The Foothill Echo, referring to the rice crop in Fubien, says: "After all, the second rice crop did not turn out so badly as the natives predicted it would do on account of the late date; in fact, we are informed that the crop is equal to the first."

The Acting Superintendent informs us that the returns are not yet ready, but as soon as they are, I will be able to give the results.

The Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY.—In reply to the hon. member I have to state that the returns are not yet ready, but as soon as they are, I will be able to give the results.

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The Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY.—

Hooper these somewhat disconnected notes, written during great pressure of official work, may not be altogether useless to you.—I am, &c.,  
(Signed) WILLIAM GOWLAND.

The Hon. A. Lister, Hongkong.  
THE ACTING CHINESE MANAGER OF THE HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, 16th September, 1886.

Sir.—I have carefully read Mr. Lister's exhaustive report and quite concur in his opinion that the establishment of a mint in Hongkong for the coining of a British dollar could not but result in heavy loss to the Government.

For a number of years past, the value of a British dollar in the colonies has been gradually falling, and the British Government has been compelled to coin a new coin, the rupee, which is equivalent to about one-third of one per cent, thus giving a bounty on the production of this to the bank at the expense of the Japanese tax-payer, in the same manner that some of the Continental Governments of Europe foster the production of their Standard by bestowing a bounty on the export of silver.

The possession of this privilege by the Japanese Bank coupled with the fact that Japan lies on the direct route from California to China and the Straits, will, in my opinion, make it quite impossible for a British dollar (costing 2 per cent. to coin) to hold its own against the cheaper Japanese yen so long as the latter is legally current at Singapore. Even if a British dollar were to be coined in Singapore and the yen were to be held at a level lower than the British dollar, it is difficult to see how the Japanese would be induced to accept it as a substitute for the Mexican.

It has been proposed in certain quarters to meet the difficulty by reducing the fineness of the coin about 1 per cent., but the Chamber are, for obvious reasons, unable to subscribe to such a solution.

The course which commends itself to them is that after due and ample notice extending to May, 1887, the Bank of the British Trade Dollars be discontinued and the British Trade Dollars be coined in 450 grains and of 9/10 parts of pure silver to 100 of silver should only be accepted as legal tender throughout the Settlements.

This would not be unfair to Mexico, whose regulations have frequently been subject to violent changes without any concern for, and indeed great inconvenience resulting to, trade interests, and it is believed that the Japanese would be induced to demonetize the yen, if indeed all the formalities requisite for its legal recognition have been complied with.

Objections have, however, been advanced by one or two of the Banks to this proposition on the ground that the monopoly of the British Colonies could not be enforced and that, as Foreign coin would necessarily be accepted for distribution to Singapore, China, and the Manchus must continue to circulate in the Colonies if and when at the same price as the British dollar.

But the Committee are of opinion that such a dollar as they propose would shortly, whatever may be the case in China, be readily taken for the neighbouring countries—it must not be overlooked that these Settlements with the Peninsula at the back are a large consumer as well as a producer of silver—and if accepted as legal tender in Hongkong, the consequences would necessarily attendant upon substitution of a British Dollar would not bear comparison with those arising under the present unsatisfactory monetary system.

It is moreover a matter of serious question whether Her Majesty's Government would consent to open the Mint for coining at irregular intervals, and in fact only when Mexicans are unable to sell in the London market at the premium.

In a great trade centre like Hongkong, where the Reserve funds of foreign Banks are to a great extent kept, and on which monetary calls are being constantly made from China, Japan, and the Straits, it is most important that the currency such as can be made available for use in the colonies. This condition is fulfilled by the Mexican Dollar, as far as I am aware, by the silver, but, although the British Government has given recognition to Amoy and Foochow, the Northern Chinese who are notoriously conservative, have always remained loyal to the Mexican Dollar. As regards cost of coining the Mexican Dollar, I have no reliable statistics, but it must be much below 2 per cent., as it frequently happens that the coin can be purchased in London at 10 per cent. for melting purposes.

Without, therefore, entering into the question of the difficulty of coining Chinese silver, the British Dollar would necessarily be heavily handicapped in the competition by its higher cost, and its chance of ultimate success against its rivals would be very slender. Outside Hongkong and the Straits it would probably be only worth its Bullion value, which would cause it to disappear, and it would be left to the melting pot, and the British Government would be left with a loss.

The foregoing remarks are very crude, but I trust I have succeeded in making my meaning clear. I would say that if Japan and Mexico are willing to supply the East with a Dollar at lower than cost price, it is the wisest policy to allow them to do so.

The coin proposed hitherto have been always been of uniform weight and purity, and when said to fail to fulfil these conditions, it will be found to enter into the question of coining a British Dollar.

(Signed) JOHN WALTERS.

His Excellency W. H. MORSE, G. Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE, TO COLONIAL SECRETARY, SINGAPORE.

Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, 19th October, 1886.

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your 8088/86 of 8th instant, having further reference to the question of the introduction of a British Dollar into these Settlements.

With respect to the Hongkong correspondence which were good enough to forward in your 24th October, I am sorry to inform you that the value of the British Dollar is not surprising and interesting the information contained therein, it would appear to leave unchanged the chief arguments advanced by the Chamber.

Owing it may be to some ambiguity in a paragraph of the report of the Auditor-General which you had forwarded to Hongkong, that Government appears to have arrived at the conclusion that the Mint was advancing the expense of the British Dollar, it is not surprising that, during so far as it is physically possible of years ago, it should have laboured to condemn such an ambitious design.

In advancing the introduction of a British Dollar to these Settlements, the Chamber never contemplated a scheme which proved so disastrous in Hongkong, and it is necessary therefore further to allude to the powerful arguments set against it.

What the Auditor-General did doubtless intend to convey was that arrangements whether or not in conjunction with Hongkong, might be concluded with Her Majesty's Government, by which the Bank taking Bar-silver to the Imperial Mint in London, would receive its value in Dollars less the cost of coining.

The plan would involve the Government in no expense and the guarantee as to intrinsic value, and regular supply of coin would be easily obtained in the Mint and the Bank.

This view of the matter does not appear to have occurred to the Hongkong Authorities and in concluding his report, Mr. Lister considers "the introduction of a British Dollar not of such urgent importance as to make its presentation necessary."

But the Chamber is not thus willing to dismiss the matter and the immediate grounds upon which the Government has a right to propose the question re-opened as it now is, by one of its Executive Commissioners, on Her Majesty's Government, that the supply of dollars is irregular and frequently insufficient, their value as compared with Bar-silver unduly fluctuating, and the sources from which they are drawn uncertain.

This more especially refers to Mexicans which, within the last twelve months have been as high as 41 per cent premium over their metallic value, leading to a scarcity of coin, corresponding high rates of interest, and consequent restriction of and inconvenience to trade; although at the present time somewhat cheaper, they continue scarce, and are liable again to be driven up to a considerable premium from extraneous causes with which the Colony is in no way connected.

It has not infrequently happened that with abundance of silver in the London market, Mexican Dollars have been unprofitable and if anything further were necessary to establish the point to our unreliable source of supply, reference may only be made to Mr. Gowland's Report from Japan, that the cost of minting Dollars was heavy upon the State.

Apart, therefore, from the point that that Mint passing at a later period under the superintendence of less skilled and experienced Assessors, and consequently producing not so trustworthy a coin as at present, the Japanese Government may at any time prohibit the export of Dollars when we should be entirely dependent upon Mexicans (the scarcity of which has frequently been fully felt) and the Colony brought face to face with a similar crisis.

In July, 1872, the question assumed such a serious aspect, owing to this scarcity, that the Government were impelled to consider the propriety of introducing a British Dollar coined in London primarily on its own account.

In 1874 the scheme now suggested was again brought forward in an able memo. of the Financial Commiss. of the Government, and the Chamber, as to the desirability of the introduction of a British Dollar in the Straits and China.

The matter has since at different times been pressed upon the Government, which in May, 1880, informed the Chamber that "There was at present no probability of a dollar being coined for local use in the Colony."

When it was arranged as to what was implied by the use of the word "local," it was found how strong the reasons for preventing the export of the British Dollar, they become more formidable year by year as the internal trade of the Colony with the Native States develops itself. The condition by which this expanding trade with the opening up of the Peninsula is entirely dependent for its coinage upon Mexico and Japan, constitutes such a serious danger to the mercantile and financial welfare of the colony itself as

altogether from political reasons, to demand the serious attention of the Government. The Committee quite recognises that in Hongkong, owing to its character, does upon the majority of Colonies for its coinage, the products may exist against the introduction of a British Dollar in that Colony—but it is not so here. The Protected Native States now form part almost of the Settlements, so, also in matter of trade, does Johore, and there is no room to question that the British Dollar would have free circulation throughout the Peninsula. From the last Bill of Exchange, it would appear that the coinage of a British dollar could not but result in heavy loss to the Government.

For a number of years past, the value of the British dollar in the colonies has been falling, and the British Mint from foreign coin of Bullion into silver are of a very specific nature, and that were it not for the large subsidiary copper and silver coinage, the mint would be idle for the greater part of the year.

There is an important fact to which Mr. Gowland does not allude, while bringing foreigners a sum of 1 per cent. of the value of silver Bullion to the Japanese Banks. In the hands of the Japanese Government at a charge of about one-third of one per cent., thus giving a bounty on the production of this to the bank at the expense of the Japanese tax-payer, in the same manner that some of the Continental Governments of Europe foster the production of Best Silver by bestowing a bounty on the export of silver.

The possession of this privilege by the Japanese Bank coupled with the fact that Japan lies on the direct route from California to China and the Straits, will, in my opinion, make it quite impossible for a British dollar (costing 2 per cent. to coin) to hold its own against the cheaper Japanese yen so long as the latter is legally current at Singapore. Even if a British dollar were to be coined in Singapore and the yen were to be held at a level lower than the British dollar, it is difficult to see how the Japanese would be induced to accept it as legal tender throughout the Settlements.

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It is moreover a matter of serious question whether Her Majesty's Government would consent to open the Mint for coining at irregular intervals, and in fact only when Mexicans are unable to sell in the London market at the premium.

The plan proposed hitherto have been always been of uniform weight and purity, and when said to fail to fulfil these conditions, it will be found to enter into the question of coining a British Dollar.

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### VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL	OPOACK (str.)	J. C. Jacques	Hongkong	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL	PALINURUS (str.)	Jackson	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Dec.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	PAPA	Horne	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	COLUMBUS	Sauermeier	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	PEMBROOKSHIRE (str.)	D. Williams	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow.
LONDON	FRANCIS B. FAY	Francis B. Fay	Hongkong	Heath & Co.	On 2nd Dec.
TRISTE &c.	TITANIA (str.)	S. M. Jackson	Hongkong	McLachlan & Co.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
BREMEN, & PORTS OF CALL	LIBERATOR	Livingstone	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	STOFFELS	Stoffels	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG AND LONDON	SANDERS	Sanders	Hongkong	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	MAYER	Mayer	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 30th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE VIA SAIGON, &c.	BALDINUO (str.)	G. Doder	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On 2nd Dec. at 3 P.M.
GENOA & PORTS OF CALL	ALBIGNA	H. C. Pettergroves	Hongkong	S. S. S. Co.	On 2nd Dec. at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA YAMA	CELESTE	Young	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	THE BEE	F. E. Litchfield	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUZ CANAL	W. H. MITCHELL	Kent (str.)	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	ROBTHON	W. H. Mitchell	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	SANDERSON	Sanderson	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 2nd Dec.
DAVATIA	ROTHBARTH	Rothebart	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day at Noon.
SINGAPORE AND LONDON	WILSON	Wilson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day at 10th Dec.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	ULYSSES	Ulysses	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 2nd Dec. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YU AMOY	Young	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 29th inst. at 8 A.M.
MANILA VIA AMOY	DIAMANT	McCastin	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow at 8 A.M.
SWATOW VIA BANGKOK	KONG BONG (str.)	F. W. Phillip	Hongkong	Douglas	

## BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,  
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others  
for its lasting and natural fragrances.

PARIS, 1886. CALIFORNIA, 1884.

for present excellence of quality.

Atkinson's celebrated

“A. D. & C. LTD. LTD.”

is unequalled for its lasting and delightful fragrance.

It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold

ATKINSON'S OLD GOLD WINDSOR SOAP.

This well-known Soap is equal to all others

for cleansing and softening the skin. It is strongly

and beautifully perfumed and very lasting in use.

Oil Detergent, 10s. 6d. per lb.

Atkinson, & C. LTD.

29, New Bond Street, LONDON.

Trade Mark—A “White Rose” on a “Golden Lyre.”

## NOTICE.

WE Have admitted MR. JACOB SILAS

MOSES a PARTNER in our Firm in

Hongkong and China from the 1st January,

1886.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1886. [2295]

## NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence my

Business of SIRATE and GENERAL

BROKERS and AUCTIONEERS is also the property of

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & CO.

of Shanghai, will be conducted by Mr. W.

KERFOOT HUGHES.

E. JONES HUGHES,

Hongkong, 11th November, 1886. [2311]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this Day RESUMED

the PRACTICE of DENTAL SURGERY

at Hongkong.

H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

Consulting Rooms, Bank Buildings, Queen's

Road, opposite Main Entrance to Hongkong

Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1886. [2036]

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